Mr. Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai: Yes, certainly; only, it was found that the rule relating to the income-tax paid by a Vakil worked real hardship especially in these days of economic depression; therefore the rules were relaxed in that respect alone.

Mr. K. R. Elenkath: May I ask whether there would be any hardship in that respect in the case of Vakils who actually get the income stipulated in the G. O.?

Mr. Puthupalli S Krishna Pillai: No Sir. It is well known that, since the depression set in, no Vakil has been getting anything like even half of what he was getting in the pre-depression days although there is obsolutely no fall in the number of cases handled by him.

Mr. T. Mahomed Ismail: May I ask whether the relaxation of that rule as to income-tax has been published in the form of a G. O. or a Circular?

Mr. Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai: No; it is a matter in which the recruiting authorities, namely the High Court and the Government, are mainly interested; and in each case they look into the necessary records and satisfy themselves as to whether the rule as to income-tax should be strictly enforced or not.

Mr. V. S. Arumugam Pillai: (*Thovala* cum *Agasteeswaram*): May I ask how in the case of Vakils practising in the mofussil the Government ascertain the work of the Various vakils.

Mr. Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai: Just as it is done in the case of Vakils practising in Trivandrum.

Mr. T. Mahomed Ismail: May I know whether the rules will be relaxed in particular cases alone?

Mr. Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai: Certainly not.

The time allotted for the Demand having expired, the Demand was put to vote and carried, and the grant made.

DEMAND IX—EDUCATION DEPARTMENT EXCLUDING THE TRAVANCORE UNIVERSITY.

Mr. A. Gopala Menon: Sir, I rise to move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 44,54,574, under Demand IX-Education Department.

President: I have received notices of two cut motions both from Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai, one to omit the allotment of Rs. 44,54,574 to discuss the necessity of changing the examination time, and another, also to omit the entire allotment, to discuss the necessity for the reduction of school fees. These motions take precedence over the rest.

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Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai (*Mavelikara and Thiruvalla cum Pattanamthitta*) : സർ, ഈ ഡിമാൻറിനെ ഞാൻ എതിർക്കുന്നതല്ല എങ്കിലും ചില നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറയും ....

President: Unless the honourable member feels it incumbent on him to divide the House separately on these two questions, of examination time and of school fees, he might speak on both these points and then ask for the division of the House, if necessary, on them together. That will give a chance to other honourable members also to speak.

Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai : എങ്കിലും ചില നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറയും എഡ്യൂക്കേഷൻ ഡയറക്ടരുടേയും ഗാഢമായ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതിനാണ്. ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് സ്കൂളുകളിൽ VI-ഫാറംവരെയുള്ള ക്ലാസ്സുകളിൽ ഇപ്പോൾ ചുമത്തപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഫീസിൽ 50 ശതമാനമെങ്കിലും സ്ഥിരമായോ അല്ലാത്തപക്ഷം ഈ സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനത്തിനു ഒരു ചെറിയ ആശ്വാസം കിട്ടുന്നതുവരെ കുറഞ്ഞതു മൂന്നുകൊല്ലത്തേക്കെങ്കിലുമോ കുറവുചെയ്യണമെന്നുള്ളതാണു ഒന്നാമത്തെ സംഗതി. രണ്ടാമതായി എനിക്കു നൽകുവാനുള്ള നിർദ്ദേശം ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ പരീക്ഷാസമയം മീനമാസത്തിൽനിന്നും മാറ്റി ഡിസംബർ മാസത്തിലാക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതാണ്.

ഫീസിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള സംഗതി ആദ്യമായി ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിക്കാം. നാട്ടിൽ സാർവത്രികമായി സമ്പൽക്ഷയം ബാധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നുള്ളതു ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ എത്തിക്കഴിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥിതിക്കു ഇതിനെപ്പറ്റി സവിസ്തരം പ്രതിപാദിക്കണമെന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഉൽപന്നങ്ങളുടെ വിലക്കുറവുകൊണ്ടും ദുർഭരംകൊണ്ടും കർഷകർക്കു വളരെ വിഷമാവസ്ഥ നേരിട്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. കർഷകർ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൻെറ നട്ടെല്ലായതുകൊണ്ടു അവരെ ബാധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ദുർഭരവും വിഷമവും ഇതരതൊഴിലാളികളേയും ഒരുപോലെ ബാധിക്കുമെന്നുള്ളതു തർക്കമില്ലാത്ത ഒരു സംഗതിയാണ്. ഒരു നൂറുകൊല്ലത്തിനുമുൻപു ഇന്നത്തെ ആറാംഫാറം എന്നു പരിഗണിക്കപ്പെട്ടുവന്നിരുന്ന മെട്രിക്കുലേഷൻ ക്ലാസിനു പ്രതിമാസം ഫണരൂപയായിരുന്ന ഫീസ്. ഇപ്പോൾ പ്രീപ്പാറട്ടറി ക്ലാസിനു പ്രതിമാസം ഫണരൂപയാണു ഫീസ്. അതായതു അക്കാലത്തു മെട്രിക്കുലേഷൻ ക്ലാസിനു കൊടുത്തുവന്നിരുന്ന ഫീസു ഇന്നു പ്രീപ്പാറട്ടറിക്ലാസിനു കൊടുക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. അന്നത്തെ കാലം ഇത്രത്തോളം സമ്പൽക്ഷയം ഉള്ളതല്ലായിരുന്നുതാനും. അന്നാണു ഫീസു ഫണരൂപയായി വ്യവസ്ഥചെയ്തിരുന്നതു. പ്രീപ്പാ

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[Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai.]

റട്ടറിക്ലാസിലേയ്ക്ക് ഒരു വർഷത്തേയ്ക്ക് ഫവ്വ രൂപായും, ഫാംഫാറംമുതൽ നാംഫാറംവരെ ഒരു രൂപായും, നാലാംഫാറംമുതൽ സാംഫാറംവരെ രണ്ടുരൂപയുമാണ് ഇപ്പോൾ ഫീസു ചുമത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നത്. ഇതിനു പുറമെ പ്രതിവർഷം ഫീസു എട്ടുതവണകളിലായി ഒടുക്കണമെന്നാണ് വ്യവസ്ഥ.

ആ വ്യവസ്ഥയനുസരിച്ചു പ്രിപ്പാറട്ടറിക്ലാസിലേക്കുപ്രതിമാസം ഒന്നരരൂപയും ഒന്നാം ഫാറം മുതൽ മൂന്നാം ഫാറംവരെ പ്രതിമാസം മൂന്നുരൂപായും നാലാം ഫാറംമുതൽ ആറാം ഫാറംവരെ പ്രതിമാസം അഞ്ചേകാൽ രൂപായും ഫീസ് കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതായിട്ടാണ് കാണുന്നത്. ഒരു കൊല്ലത്തിനുമുൻപുള്ള അഡ്മിനിസ്ട്രേഷൻ റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ കുട്ടികളുടെ പക്കൽനിന്നും ഫൈൻ ഇനത്തിൽ ഈടാക്കിക്കൊണ്ടിരുന്ന സംഖ്യ വിവരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ റിപ്പോർട്ടിലാകട്ടെ മൂന്നു ലക്ഷത്തിൽ ചിലചാനം രൂപ ഫീസ് ഇനത്തിൽ ഈടായിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നല്ലാതെ ഫൈൻ എത്ര ഈടായി എന്നു പറഞ്ഞുകാണുന്നില്ല. ഫീസ് സൗജന്യം ഞാൻ വേണമെന്നാവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നത് ആറാംഫാറംവരെയുള്ള ക്ലാസുകൾക്കുമാത്രമാണ്. അല്ലാതെ കാളേജുവിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനു ഫീസു കുറവു ചെയ്യണമെന്നു ഞാൻ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നില്ല.

Mr. C. N. Thuppan Nambudiri (*Travancore Jenmies*): മലയാളം സ്കൂളുകളിൽ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനു ഇത്രയും വലിയ ഫീസുണ്ടോ?

Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai : ഇല്ല; അവിടെ നാലണപ്പണമാണ് ഫീസ്.

Mr. C. N. Thuppan Nambudiri : ആ സ്ഥിതിക്കു കൂടുതൽ ഫീസുള്ളതായ ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളിൽ ചേർന്നു പഠിക്കണം എന്നു എന്താണ് ഇത്ര നിർബന്ധം? മലയാളം പഠിച്ചാൽ പോരായ്യുണ്ടോ?

Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai : ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് പഠിക്കണമെന്നാഗ്രഹമുള്ളവർക്ക് അതിലേക്കുള്ള സൗകര്യം കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതുണ്ട്.

സർ, പ്രൈമറി എഡ്യൂക്കേഷൻ സൗജന്യമായി നടത്തപ്പെട്ടുവരികയാണു. അതിന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശം സാമാന്യജനങ്ങൾക്ക് അക്ഷരാഭ്യാസം ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കണം എന്നുള്ളതു മാത്രമാണ്. സാധാരണ ഒരു വാചകം തെറ്റുകൂടാതെ എഴുതാനോ തെറ്റുകൂടാതെ സംസാരിക്കാനോ കഴിയുമെങ്കിൽ ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് പള്ളിക്കൂടത്തിലാണെങ്കിൽ ആറാം ഫാറംവരെയും മ-

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ളയാളമാണെങ്കിൽ ഏഴാംക്ലാസുവരെയും പഠിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. പ്രൈമറി വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം നാലാംക്ലാസു കൊണ്ടവസാനിപ്പിച്ചാൽ അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഉദ്ദേശിച്ച ഫലം കിട്ടുകയില്ല. സാമാന്യജനങ്ങൾക്കു് തെറ്റുകൂടാതെ എഴുതാനും സംസാരിക്കാനും ആവശ്യമായ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം നൽകേണ്ടതു് ഗവണ്മെൻറിന്റെ പ്രാഥമിക ധർമ്മമാണു്. അതിനാൽ അതിലേക്കു വേണ്ട അവസരം ഗവണ്മെൻറു് അവർക്കു നൽകേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാഞ്ഞായാളുകൾ എന്തിനു് ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളിൽ കുട്ടികളെ അയച്ചു പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്നു എന്നൊരു ചോദ്യമുണ്ടാകാം. സർ, ഇന്നു് വലിയ സ്ഥാനങ്ങളിലിരിക്കുന്ന പലരും ദാരിദ്രത്തിൽ ജനിച്ചു് ഉയർന്നു വന്നവരാണു്. ദാരിദ്ര്യത്തിൽകഴിയുന്ന എല്ലാവർക്കും തങ്ങളുടെ കുട്ടികളെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ചെയ്യിച്ചു് ഉയർന്നനിലയിലെത്തിക്കാനാഗ്രഹമുണ്ടു്. വിശേഷിച്ചും താഴ്ന്നനിലയിലുള്ള കുടുംബത്തിൽ ജനിച്ചു വളരുന്ന കുട്ടികൾ കുറെ ബുദ്ധിമാന്മാരായിട്ടാണു കാണപ്പെടുന്നതു്. അതിനാൽ അവർക്കു പഠനത്തിനുവേണ്ട സഹകര്യം നൽകേണ്ടകടമ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനുണ്ടു്. കുടുമിളവിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ചില പ്രക്ഷോഭങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാവുകയും ഗവണ്മെൻറു കുടും ഇളവു ചെയ്യേണ്ട സംഗതിയിൽ വേണ്ട ആനുകൂല്യം ചെയ്കയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള സ്ഥിതിക്കു വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളുടെ ഫീസ് സൗജന്യം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു് ഗവണ്മെൻറിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധ എന്തുകൊണ്ടു പതിയുന്നില്ല എന്നു ഞാൻ ചോദിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ഒരാൾക്കു 2 ½ സെൻറ് ഭൂമിമാത്രം ഉണ്ടെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുക; അയാൾ അവിടെ 2 ½ തെങ്ങു വച്ചു പിടിപ്പിക്കുന്നു; ഇതിൽനിന്നും അയാൾക്കു് ഒരാണ്ടിൽ 2 ½ രൂപ ആദായം കിട്ടുന്നു; അതിലുള്ള കുടും ക്രമേണ പത്തു ചക്രമോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ അഞ്ചുചക്രമോ ആയിരിക്കും. ഒരു അച്ഛനും ഒരമ്മയും മൂന്നുകുട്ടികളുമുള്ള ഒരു കുടുംബത്തെ അർദ്ധപട്ടിണിയായിട്ടെങ്കിലും പരിരക്ഷിച്ചുകൊണ്ടുപോകണമെങ്കിൽ ശരാശരി ഏഴു ചക്രമെങ്കിലും ദിവസവും വേണം. ഇല്ലാതെ സാധിക്കുകയില്ല. ഈ സ്ഥിതിക്കു പ്രതിമാസം ഒരു രൂപയെങ്കിലും അയാൾ സപ്രയത്നംകൊണ്ടു് ഉണ്ടാക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ആണ്ടിൽ 5 രൂപ കുടുംബസംരക്ഷണത്തിനുവേണ്ടി സമ്പാദിച്ചു് ഉണ്ടാക്കാൻ ചുമതലപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരാളിനു് അഞ്ചോ പത്തോ ചക്രംനികുതികൊടുക്കാൻ—ട്രനികുതി കൊടുക്കാൻ വിഷമമുണ്ടാകുമെന്നു് എനിക്കുതോന്നുന്നില്ല. അയാൾക്കു സഹായം അവിടെയല്ലാ വേണ്ടതു്. എത്ര കഷ്ടപ്പെട്ടാലും തന്റെ സന്താനങ്ങളെ വിദ്യാസമ്പന്നരാക്കിത്തീർക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ആഗ്രഹം ഒരുവനു് ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുക എന്നുള്ളതു് സ്വഭാവികമാണു്. ഈ സംഗതി

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[Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai.]

യിലാണ് ഗവണ്മെൻറ് ജനങ്ങൾക്കു സൗജന്യം ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതു്.

ഇപ്പോൾ ഫീസ് എട്ട് ഇൻസ്റ്റാൾമെൻറായിവേണം കൊടുക്കാൻ. അതുമാറി പതിനൊന്ന് ഇൻസ്റ്റാൾമെൻറ് ആക്കുകയും ഒടുവിലത്തെ രണ്ടു ഇൻസ്റ്റാൾമെൻറ് കുട്ടികളിൽനിന്നും ഒന്നിച്ച് ഈടാക്കുകയും ചെയ്താൽ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു കുറെ കൂടുതൽ സൗകര്യമായിരിക്കും. ഇതിനുംപുറമെ സ്കൂൾ വർഷാരംഭത്തിൽ ഗേം ഫീസ് അഞ്ചുകാൽപണം കുട്ടികളിൽ നിന്നും ഈടാക്കിവരുന്നുണ്ട്. സാധാരണ ഇടവം, മിഥുനം, കർക്കടകം ഈ മാസങ്ങൾ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു വളരെ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുള്ള കാലമാണ്. ഗേം ഫീസും അപ്പോൾതന്നെ കൊടുക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ പതിവുമാറ്റി ഗേം ഫീസു ചിങ്ങമാസത്തിൽ ഈടാക്കുന്നതിന് വ്യവസ്ഥചെയ്യുന്നതു് കൂടുതൽ സൗകര്യപ്രദമായിരിക്കും.

രണ്ടാമതായി എനിക്കു പ്രസ്താവിക്കാനുള്ളതു് പരീക്ഷാസമയം മാറ്റുന്നതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചാണ്. മുൻകാലങ്ങളിൽ എക്സാമിനേഷൻ ഡിസംബർ മാസത്തിലായിരുന്നു നടന്നിരുന്നതു്. ഇപ്പോൾ നല്ല വേനൽകാലത്തു് അതായതു് കുംഭം മീനം മാസങ്ങളിലാണ് നടത്തുന്നതു്. തൻനിമിത്തം വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്കു പല തരത്തിലുള്ള രോഗങ്ങളും ബാധിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. എക്സാമിനേഷൻ സമയത്തുതന്നെ പല വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളും ഹാളിൽ വീഴുന്നതായി ഞാൻ അറിഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടു്. കുംഭ, മീനം മാസങ്ങൾ ചിക്കൻപാക്സ്, ടൈഫായ്ഡ് മുതലായ പകർച്ച വ്യാധികൾ ധാരാളം ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന ഒരുകാലമാണ്. ആകാലങ്ങളിൽ കുട്ടികൾ രാത്രി വളരെനേരം ഉറക്കമിളച്ചു് ഇരുന്നുപഠിക്കാൻ സംഗതിയാക്കുന്നതു് രോഗങ്ങൾ ബാധിക്കുന്നതിന് കാരണമാകുന്നു. മുങ്ങി കുളിക്കുന്നതിനു വെള്ളമില്ലാത്ത ഒരു കാലമാണതു്. രാത്രി ഉറക്കമിളച്ചിരുന്നുള്ള പഠിപ്പും അതു കഴിഞ്ഞു കുളിക്കാതെയിരിക്കയും ചെയ്യുന്ന ഒരു പതിവും കുട്ടികളുടെ ആരോഗ്യത്തെ എത്രമാത്രം നശിപ്പിക്കും എന്നുള്ളതു് ഞാൻ പറയാതെതന്നെ അറിയാമല്ലോ. അതുകൊണ്ടു് എക്സാമിനേഷൻ ഡിസംബർ മാസത്തിലാക്കുന്നതു് വളരെ നന്നായിരിക്കുമെന്നാണ് എൻറെ അഭിപ്രായം. അഡ്മിനിസ്ട്രേഷൻ റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ കുട്ടികളുടെ മെഡിക്കൽ ഇൻസ്പെക്ഷനെപ്പറ്റിപറയുന്നഭാഗംനോക്കിയാലും ഈ പരീക്ഷാസമയം മാറേണ്ടതിൻറെ ആവശ്യകത വെളിവാകുന്നതാണ്. സയൻസ് കാളേജു മെഡിക്കൽ ഇൻസ്പെക്ഷനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുപറയുന്നതു്:—

"Out of 875 candidates, 131 were found to be suffering from some defect or other."

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എന്നാണു'; ഇതിൽ ഡിഫക്റ്റ് എന്താണെന്നു വെളിവാകുന്നില്ല. ഈ ഡിഫക്റ്റ തലക്കോ കണ്ണിനോ ഉള്ള കേടായിരിക്കാം എന്നു വിചാരിക്കാനെ തരമുള്ളൂ. അതുപോലെതന്നെ ആർട്ട്സ് കാളേജ് മെഡിക്കൽ ഇൻസ്പെക്ഷൻ സംബന്ധിച്ചും പറയുന്നതു്

"Out of 199 inspected by the Medical Officers, 64 were found to have some defect or other."

ഇങ്ങനെയാണു്. ഈ നിലയിലാണ് സി. എം. എസ്. കാളേജിനെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള ഇൻസ്പെക്ഷന്റെയും ഫലം. വിമൻസ കാളേജിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു് പറയുന്നതു്;

"Among the 114 students thus inspected, 9 were found to be suffering from special defects on which parents or guardians concerned had to be cosulted."

ഇങ്ങനെയാണു. ഇതെല്ലാംകൊണ്ടും പരീക്ഷാസമയം മാറേണ്ടതിന്റെ ആവശ്യകത വ്യക്തമാകുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഇതിനുപുറമെ നമുക്കൊരു പ്രത്യേക യൂനിവേഴ്സിറ്റി ഇവിടെ സ്ഥാപിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് പരീക്ഷാ സമയം മാറുന്നതിനു് നമുക്കു് വേറേ ആരെയും ആശ്രയിക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യവുമില്ല.

President: Mr. Govindan.

Mr. K. R. Elankath: Sir, I rise to a point of order. Now, Mr. Kalloor Narayana Pillai wants to have a division of the House on these two main issues. In case there are members who may not be prepared to accede to the whole demand being thrown out on these two issues, and they have to speak.....

President: Order, order. I thought I made myself clear. The procedure in regard to the State Council as is well-known, is that it is open to an Honourable Member to make observations without moving any definite motion for omission of the whole allotment and finally vote on the question or to do what the Honourable member has sought to do. I have allowed him to move his demand. The general demand will then be open for discussion. At the time of putting it to the vote of the House I shall put Mr. Narayana Pillai's motion first to the vote and then the general demand to the vote.

Mr. Nedumangad R. Kesavan Nair: Sir, when the question is raised and then discussions are allowed, some deviation from the general rules of procedure is seen. Of course, Honourable Members are called from all the parties so that representation may be given to all the parties. In regard to the particular question

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[Mr. Nedumangad R. Kesavan Nair,]

raised by Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai I want to express a certain opinion and if I am not called upon to speak how could I express my opinion ?

President: Order, order. It must be taken that the time allotted for the whole demand is an hour. The question is whether this particular matter is of such paramount importance that we should have first a full discussion on it and take vote on it and then have another discussion raised on the general demand and a vote taken on that. That would be probably technically correct. In the case of the State Council the matter might be connected into a *reductio ad absurdum*. Supposing four people separately give notice of motions for omission of the whole allotment, they and the people who support or oppose them will take up the whole time of the demand and so the general discussion of the demand will never take place. Therefore it is a matter more of expediency than of abstract following of the rule. If the sense of the House is that Mr. Narayana Pillai's motion is so important that arguments *pro and con* should be heard first and the House divided on it, I have not the slightest objection to allow it.

Mr. Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai: When a grant is asked for, the only decision which the House can arrive at is covered by Section 28 A. It says that the Council may assent or refuse its assent to any particular demand etc, so that, if the grant has been made,

President: Order, order. Honourable Members will also realise that when the motion is put to vote there is just the risk, which I have not mentioned earlier, of the demand itself being voted down.

Those in favour of Mr. Narayana Pillai's motion being decided *pro and con* will kindly hold up their hands.

Mr. Nedumangad R. Kesavan Nair : I never wanted to press it to a division.

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan: May I submit that the motion is only to omit the total allotment in order to discuss the necessity for reduction of fees and change the timings of the examinations?

resident: There are two ways of doing that. It might be stated that the idea of the Honourable Member is draw attention to certain matters. I have asked the Secretary hereafter in printing the cut motions to make the object of them clear so that the difficulty which has arisen now may be avoided. The question is whether this particular discussion raises a topic as to whether the whole Demand could be really voted down. Mr. Govindan will now proceed.

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Mr. M. Govindan (*Nominated*): Sir, the Director wants Rs. 44 and odd lakhs for education. My impression is that this demand is hardly enough for meeting the real educational needs of the country. It is true that proportionately we are spending a considerable amount for education. But in Travancore, education has to be encouraged more than in any other place. Here there is a great disparity in the spread of education between high and low classes.

President: I find from the papers placed before me that a large number of Honourable Members desire to speak on this Demand. Therefore I do not wish to apply the time limit to Mr. Govindan before-hand. In any event, I will allow the Member 10 minutes just as I have allowed Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai and I shall allow ten minuates to Mr. Kuruvilla also, while the rest of the Members will be allowed five minutes each.

Mr. M. Govindan: Sir, some control is necessary for the spread of literacy among the backward communities. Government have made liberal provisions this year for the spread of education among the backward communities. But even that is compratively inadequate. The percentage of literacy among the backward classes is appallingly low. We find that 95 per cent. of these communities are wanting in education. It will be a great problem particularly when the franchise is to be broadened. What will be the fate of the backward communities if adult franchise comes. Therefore ample provision should be made for the spread of education among the backward communities. The only way how we can successfully tackle that problem is by introducing compulsory education in the country. No half hearted measures will serve. We must be prepared for making a big drive. I am aware of the fact that there is great economic difficulty. I am also aware of the fact that there is great difficulty to meet the gradually increasing expenditure in various departments of Government. But there is this wastage in the human factor that has to be considered and that is, a large percentage of the population are not able to develop their capacity to the full extent. This is a wastage and a most serious matter and on that account I plead for a better provision being made for the education of the backward communities. I am thankful to the Government for the liberal provision that has been made in this year's budget for the Protector of Depressed classes, for meeting the needs of the backward class education and for making a grant of five rupees per teacher, for all the backward class schools conducted by the Harijan Sevak Sangh, of which I happen to be the Secretary. I am thankful also for the liberal provision made this year for the free Harijan Hostel. That shows that the Government

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[Mr. M. Govindan.]

are recognising the urgency of the problem and that provision will be made in course of time when the economic prosperity of the State increases.

Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai (*Quilon* cum *Kunnattur*): May I know whether, for the local branch of the Harijan Sevak Sangh except the money allotted by Government, there is any money contributed by the parent body?

Mr. M. Govindan: I am sorry, Sir, that the central body is not now in a position to give us any grant. In recognition of that and in recognition of the very useful work that is being done by the Sangh, the Government have made a more liberal grant this year so that the institution that is being conducted may not be abolished.

With regard to my friend, Mr. Kalloor Narayana Pillai's observations in regard the change of examination time, it is a matter in which medical opinion may be obtained as to whether mid-summer is suitable for the conduct of examinations. Meenam is one of the hottest months of the year and whether it will be suitable for holding final examinations are matters for medical opinion. If my friend says that he has got experience of boys collapsing on account of the examinations held in the hottest part of the year it is a very serious matter which should engage the attention of Government.

In regard to the reduction in school fees, I strongly support the Member's idea that there must be a reduction till at least the School Final Class. No man can be said to be properly educated, in the modern sense of the term, unless a person knows to speak English correctly which is the *lingua franca* of the country. It cannot be said that he has received proper education without this equipment. A person cannot go anywhere in search of employment without speaking and writing English fairly well.

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan: Is the honourable member aware that the Wardha Scheme proposes to abolish the teaching of English in Secondary schools?

Mr. M. Govindan: I am aware of that. But in Travancore we are working on different lines.

Mr. R. V. Thomas (*Thodupuzha* cum *Meenachil*): May I know whether the Wardha Scheme is in vogue in any part of Travancore?

Mr. M. Govindan: That is not practical politics here.

Mr. T. K. Kittan (*Vaikom, Kottayam and Changanacherry* cum *Peermade*): ഏതു ഭാഷ പഠിക്കണമെന്നാണ് മെമ്പർ പറയുന്നത്.?

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Mr. M. Govindan : ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് ഭാഷ പഠിക്കണമെന്നാണ്.

English education is a necessity as matters stand at present. Our young boys cannot get any employment worth the name either in Travancore or in British India without a sufficient knowledge of English. Many boys have to go and seek for employment in various parts of the country outside Travancore. Therefore I suggest that instead of a very drastic cut, a small percentage of reduction may be made in school fees, in consideration of the fact that there is the economic depression prevailing in the country and in consideration of the fact that the study of English language is of paramount importance for all communities.

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla : Sir, in the light of Mr. Kalloor Narayana Pillai's observation, I want to discuss this subject of education particularly from that point of view. I am in perfect sympathy with the motion that fees should be reduced. I know personally the hardship of parents to pay their children's fees in time and of the complaint from the parents specially in the matter of fines. Since perhaps I am the only teacher from an aided school in this Council I should speak a few words in their behalf also. I remember that the Education Department had attempted a reduction of fees some years ago, and the excitement that was caused amongst the teachers of aided institutions in that connection. If the school fees are reduced, it is natural that the salaries of aided school teachers will be affected. The help which the teachers of aided institutions get from the Department will be meagre. If you look into the Administration Report of the Education Department for 1112, you will find that the Government have been spending on forty Government English schools Rs. 3,71,800 while for 246 aided English Schools the Government gives a grant of only Rs. 47,864 as maintenance grants. The figures speak for themselves. It is true that the aided institutions get fees. But we must remember that in addition to the receipt of fees the Government spends Rs. 3 lakhs and odd on Government English Schools.

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan : May I point out to the honourable member that the figure quoted by him for English Schools is not the net expenditure but the gross expenditure?

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla : I take exception to that statement. If the honourable member will turn to page 266 of the administration Report of the Education Department for 1112, he could find that the net expenditure under English schools is put down as Rs. 3 lakhs and odd. Under aided institutions the expenditure is only Rs. 47,800. That evidently means that the aided institutions

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[Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla.]

suffer a great deal I am not pleading for additional grants because we find, the Government are experiencing difficulties in the matter of providing funds. For example, in spite of repeated requests from the Legislature that the cut of 8 annas should be restored to the private school teachers, and in spite of the fact that the then Ag. Director Dr. Moudgill had promised that four annas would be restored, nothing has yet been done in the matter. After all it was only a matter of 4 annas out of Rs. 8-8-0 paid to the private school teachers. In spite of repeated requests and resolutions of this Legislature, the Department has not found it easy to restore that cut, Therefore, it seems to me that it is practically impossible to make any demand, on behalf of aided school teachers and request Government to make provision for the same. If the Department is willing, it seems to me, they can do the necessary thing for the aided schools.

From the figures, it appears that the Department gets a lakh and odd under 'Examination fees'. The expenditure on that item is Rs. 75,000. Years ago, a member of the Examination Board used to get Rs. 250 for Membership in the Board. It was then reduced to Rs. 150 and that again was made honorary. The remuneration for those who used to get 12 as. for valuation of papers say English, was reduced to 12 chuckrams and the department has made some gain. Now what the department should have done, in justice, was that the examination fees of candidates should have been reduced. If the department charges the same examination fees of Rs. 12 for the students and still retains the revised rate of remuneration to the teachers, I do not think it is neither fair nor just. Therefore if the department wants the gain of about Rs. 80,000 it has to raise the amount of remuneration to the teachers or reduce the examination fees of students. I agree with the mover of the motion that fees should be reduced and that out of this fund Government should, in proportion, increase the grant of institutions No doubt, this is a matter which has raised a great deal of excitement in the minds of grant-in-aid teachers. I think, instead of passing a resolution in this House, the Director be authorised to make enquiries and hold conferences with the teachers and parents of the poor pupils before a final decision is made. It seems to me that it will save Government a good deal of trouble from representations being made by school teachers. This I give as a practical suggestion to save the Government from many representations and at the same time to come to some understanding by which the parents of children should have some escape from this heavy payment.

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President : The honourable member has three minutes more.

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla : Before I stop, I have to make one more suggestion, and that is with regard to the order of the Public Service Commissioner. The Public Service Commissioner had invited applications from E. S. L. C. trained hands for appointment in the Eduction Department in the Intermediate grade. In fact he selected 95 teachers, some of them were recruited to the service. But in the end these appointments were denied to them. I understand that the Government once stated that promotions from the Lower division should not prevail and it was on that understanding that the Public Service Commissioner invited applications. But instantly, while the recruitment was being made, another order came that promotions should be made from the Lower division. Sir, it is not right to give with one hand and take the same away with the other hand. It is not proper to put such hopes into the minds of 95 E. S. L. C. trained teachers, many of whom come from aided institutions and instantly to tell them that there is no provision for them. I appeal that in respect of these teachers a reconsideration should be shown.

Mrs. Abernam Gnanasikhamoni (*Nominated*) : Sir, I second the proposal of Mr. Govindan that more money should be allotted to the Education Department, so as to enable them to redress my grievances too. Now-a-days higher vernacular candidates are given preference in service to the 7th class or Vernacular School Leaving Certificate holders. The policy is quite right, because the 7th class standard has become so low during these 26 years. It has come down and down that it is rather unfair for such teachers to lay the foundation of education and to work in the primary schools. It is clearly seen that a girl who passes the 7th class in her 12th year has to wait four years either to enter the service or to get admission to a training school. As such, I do not see any reason why a Government Examination should be held for the 7th class when this examination is not considered very important. It is only a loss to the parents and gives room to their discontentment that the Government is only making money by the public examination.

The second thing which I want to bring to notice of the House is the ½ a Rupee cut in the grant of the primary school teachers. When this cut was made it was given to understand that it was only a temporary one. But it is never restored. Hopes are being given but discontentment follows.

A word with regard to pension. There are two sets of teachers in our State, from among the loyal subjects of His Highness the Maharaja. One is the aided school teachers and the other the

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[Mrs. Abernam Gnanasikhamoni.]

highly paid Government teachers who are given pension when they retire. The aided school teachers are low paid and they are allowed to starve in their old age. The time for retirement to all the teachers is the same. But the treatment for the old age is different. Even among the teachers of aided schools there are two sets : the one is the Esteemed English School teachers and the other the poor Vernacular School teachers. Benefit of pension among the aided school teachers is entirely and exclusively given to the English School teachers and denied to the poor low paid Vernacular School teachers. These teachers do the same amount of hard work as others and the results of aided schools are much better than those of Government Schools.

President : The honourable member will please conclude.

Mrs. Abernam Gnanasikhamoni : One word about text books. Tamil standard is going down very low. My observation of these 26 years shows that some regular notice should be taken regarding the text books of the small classes. I do not know who is responsible for the selection of the same. But I think it needs notice to be taken of by Government.

Mr. T. Muhammed Ismail : Sir, with the limited time of five minites at my disposal I am asked to ventilate the views of the Muhammadan community with regard to the educational policy of Travancore. I fully agree with the proposal of the honourable member Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai that school fees should be reduced. I will go a step further and say that education should be imparted free. Of course, it may be a wild desire, for practical difficulties there are. If the Government and the people alike consider that money spent for education is not money spent, but utilised for the progress of the whole country, then I think this view can well be accepted.

Leaving aside that proposition because of the manifold difficulties, I pass on to the demand of education with a view to bring to the notice of the Government how the recent G. O. 1070/37, dated 19th July 1937 has adversely affected Muslim education. This order says :—"Muhammadan boys shall be given half-fee concession in Colleges and in English and Vernacular Schools provided they are poor, in the case of Vernacular Schools the concession shall be subject to the percentage restriction, that is 15% only.

In order to encourage Muslim education, Government, in the past have been showing certain concessions such as half-fee concession, award of scholarships and making provisions for the study of Arabic etc. Naturally the community has taken advantage of it but has not reached that level of education with other communities.

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To speak the truth, they have been lagging for behind the other backward communities so much so that the Statham Committee which enquired into the question of education stated in their report thus :—

> "The percentage of Muslims under instruction to the total population of Muslims was 5·9. Comparing this figure with the percentages for children of all communities under instruction and for Hindu and Christian children, it will be seen that the percentage of Muslims under instruction is extremely low."

They give certain figure to show that it is very unsatisfactory. Therefore the committee recommended the continuance of the special preferential treatment to Muslims in future also. They even went further and recommend the granting of 'increased facilities' by way of concession and scholarships. While things were standing thus comes the new G. O. which has taken away whatever little we got in the matter of concession. In this connection I want to bring to the notice of Government that these concessions are given to the backward communities not as a favour but because it is the desire of the Government to see that all communities are developed so that the country may progress as a whole. It is the progress of the country as a whole that is the criterion which has induced this Government to grant concessions to backward communities and it is the case with all other Governments. So the criterion is whether the Muslim community has reached that level of education with other communities. Certainly not. The Statham Committee Report and the Census Report will show that. Therefore it is that we request the Government to see that the concession that we were enjoying before, may be allowed to continue as a tentative measure, at least, for a period of ten years more. Then the question may be asked whether it is just to grant half fee concession to sons and daughters of rich people.

Mr. Nedumangad R. Kesavan Nair : May I know if he is of opinion that regardless of the birth of persons, half fee concession should be given to all ?

Mr. T. Muhammed Ismail : I am coming to that.

President : The honourable member has one minute more.

Mr. T. Muhammed Ismail : I request the Chair to give me a few minutes more. I am speaking on behalf of one particular community and I understand that the other Muslim members are not speaking.

President : I will give the honourable member two minutes more. If I am to extend that time I will be curtailing the time for the other members.

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Mr. T. Muhammed Ismail: The question may be asked is it not right that rich people should be taxed. I know much better than any other member of this House or the Government the condition of rich people belonging to the Muslim community. There is a tendency among them not to send their childern to schools and those few who have passed higher examinations are from among the poor and middle class people.

President: The honourable member will close his remarks as soon as possible.

Mr. T. Muhammed Ismail: So I would request the Government to consider more seriously whether it is not possible to change the rule so that people who are proved to be rich only need pay their full fees. For that I would suggest that those who pay income tax or professional tax or land tax of Rs. 10 or 15 need not be given the concession of half fee. I think it will be better if Government would make such a change instead of insisting on the production of Poverty certificates.

Mr. Nedumangad R. Kesavan Nair: I am in perfect agreement with the motion moved by the honourable member Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai. With the short time at my disposal I do not think I will be able to discuss the necessity of granting half fee concession. I would only submit that, that may be considered by the Government favourably.

I want to make one suggestion to the present Director, who I am sure, will accept it if it appears to be reasonable. Stipends that have been given to the students who come for training have been very recently stopped with the result that school teachers who are getting about Rs. 15 or something more are compelled to come to institutions in Trivandrum and get themselves trained without the original stipend being given to them. The choice of being trained in particular schools is denied to them. They are asked by Government to attend the institutions here without the benefit that they used to enjoy formerly. So I request that the present Director will pay due attention to this matter.

A perusal of the Administration Report of the Department for the year 1112 shows that the percentage of passes in private schools and aided schools as compared with Government schools is on the increase. I brought this fact to the attention of Government last year also. But the case is the same this year also. The one conclusion that can be drawn is that the instruction that is imparted to the students who are being taught in Government schools is practically of an inferior degree than that imparted to students in Government institutions.

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There is one more suggestion that I would like to place before the Director of Public Instruction and that is with regard to the new model questions. Questions of a new model type are adopted from America which require the giving of answers in a sentence or two. The new model system may be advisable to be followed in America where instruction is imparted in the mother tongue where as in Travancore it is imparted in a foreign language. The result of this is that there is no scope for the improvement of the language and the percentage of those who pass in Enlish is on the decline.

A word about Text Book Committee. I am constrained to remark that the Government should place literary consideration above political considerations. I read the names of a few literary luminaries who are members of the Text Book Committee and so many names which I expected are not among the Text Book Committee members. But I find there only the names of persons who were dancing to the tune of Government. None know anything about their literary qualifications. Among these I must mention the name of one Mr. Satyanesan who has been a source of great trouble to the society by his articles in the "Malayala Rajyam" and the "Bharatha Patrika". He has become a regular menace to the society. I do not know on what qualification he is selected as a member of the Text Book Committee. I wish that the Government, at least in the matter of imparting instruction to our children, should ignore political considerations and see that the high educational status of the State is conserved.

Mr. A. Gopala Menon (*Director of Public Instruction*): Sir, I shall try to explain the position in regard to the points that have been raised by the honourable members in the matter of the educational policy of Government.

President: The honourable member has fourteen minutes.

Mr. A. Gopala Menon: I am at a loss to know where to begin because all the questions that have been taken up today are equally important from my point of view. But the most hotly discussed subject, reduction of school fees, will take up more of my time. The question of reducing fees was considered by Government at the suggestion of this House and the other House of the Legislature and steps were taken in 1111 for the reduction of school fees in English schools, to some extent. Thereupon the department discovered that it was not practicable to continue the policy, because of its re-action upon the terms and conditions of employment of private school teachers. Besides losing a substantial amount by way of fees, Government had to make additional contribution to

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[Mr. A. Gopala Menon.]

private managements to keep up the old scale of pay to their teachers. As the needs of schools were on the increase and as we were quite convinced that there was ample scope for further improvement in equipment and other conveniences in all schools, it was considered that this reduction would be more prejudicial to efficient education than it would be helpful to the masses. With this view Government had to allow the old rates of fees to be levied again. But it must be remembered that alongside with the restoration of the old rates of fees we have introduced the scheme by which poor students and students who belong to backward communities will receive enhanced conveniences for education in the higher classes. Conveniences and concessions which did not exist in English education were provided alongside with this restoration of old rates of fees. No mention was made of the continuance of the reduced rates of fees in Vernacular schools. But I suppose, that can be adduced, as one honourable member pointed out, as one of the reasons why any reduction of school fees in English schools would be ill-advised at the present time. Government have provided greater convenience for continuing the education in the Vernacular up to the 7th class at a lower rate of fees, half a rupee per month, and because Government have provided this convenience the needs of mass education are being properly met. Of course, I agree with the honourable member Mr. Govindan that our ideal should be that English should be freely spoken and correctly written by every member of the community. But our means and resources would be properly utilised even if we could attain this ideal for our own mother tongue. That being the case, Mr. Govindan's wish must remain an ideal for a very long time, that all people should have facilities for English education and free education should be provided in the High schools. That may come to pass in the future. But for the present, all that I can think of is that an enquiry may be made into the possibilities of reducing the hardship of the poor people in the payment of fees. Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai himself has mentioned that the number of instalments may be increased. He also pointed out that the months of May, June and July are proverbially the hardest months for the peasant in this country and at that time of the year additional fees and new fees should not be imposed. All these things can be looked into and convenience can be afforded to the majority of the people in this matter by the postponment of the game fees to August or September, and by increasing the number of instalments. If the honourable members would be satisfied with this assurance, I can give the assurance that this will be looked into and all possible action will be taken.

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Another point that the honourable member Mr. Narayana Pillai made mention of is the change of the time of examinations. For the time being, I am afraid, this question cannot be taken up for immediate review, because we are under the control of the Madras University for another two years more, and after that period, it will be a question for the Travancore University to go into as to when the proper time for the examination should be. Speaking from personal experience, I may say that I wrote for some examinations in the December-January season and I think the older members of this House have experience of that season for examination. At that time we used to say that cold nights were uncongenial for students to prepare for the ensuing day's papers. Now we are told that summer nights are equally uncongenial and that the time should be changed. On the merits of the case there is not much to be said either the one way or the other. The Madras University has made specific provision for the hot season by prescribing only one paper for each day. Such concessions will probably be contemplated by the Travancore University also. The students find it difficult because they are ill-advised to sit up late on the previous night of each day's examination.

The honourable member Mr. Kuruvilla made mention of some instances in which qualified E. S. L. C. men who were recruited by the Public Service Commissioner could not be provided with appointment. I do not agree with the issue as raised by the honourable member. I wish to make it clear that the Department owes a duty to its own members, to the teachers who have put in equal service, and probably longer service.

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla: Are not aided school teachers entitled to Government service ?

Mr A. Gopala Menon: Certainly they are. When the claims are equal, we owe a prior duty to our own men to promote lower grade teachers to vacancies in the higher grade. It is true the private school teachers might have been put to greater hardship than the members in Government service. Some provision has to be made for the promotion of a certain percentage.

No exclusion of grant-in aid teachers has been intended and as a matter of fact, they are entertained after recruitment by the Public Service Commissioner, provided they have the prescribed qualification.

Mention was made by Mr. Muhamed Ismail about the loss of fee concession granted to Muhammadan pupils. Government have for the last 20 years granted this concession to Muhammadan pupils who, I am glad to see, are rising high in education. There were

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[Mr. A. Gopala Menon.]

two anomalies in the system of giving concessions to Muhammadan pupils. The first was that however high a man might be, even if he be the Dewan of Travancore, his son could enjoy the concession.

Mr. T. Muhammed Ismail: May I know how many such big officers are in the State at present ?

Mr. A. Gopala Menon: One instance of such a glaring nature is enough to undermine the soundness of the whole principle. Sir, the second was that however long a pupil may study in a particular class, he could enjoy the concession.

Mr. Abdul Tayeb Shaikh Kaderbhoy (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Sir, we did not ask for any concession for the sons of rich Muhammadans. But Government should make provision for concessions to poor Muhammadan pupils.

Mr. A. Gopala Menon: That is exactly what the Government have done.

Mr. T. Muhammed Ismail: May I point out that the reverse is being done by the Government ? Instead of making the rich people who pay land tax and income tax pay full fee, they allow them to have concessions to their pupils.

Mr. A. Gopala Menon: It would be a very unsatisfactory state of affairs which require investigation of the wealth of individuals to deny them concessions.

Mr. T. Muhammed Ismail: May I know whether it is very easy to verify the rich instead of verifying the conditions of the poor ?

Mr. A. Gopala Menon: The difficulty is to fix a standard of wealth.

Mr. T. Muhammed Ismail: Is not income-tax a standard?

Mr. A. Gopala Menon: Who is to ascertain that ?

Mr. T. Muhammed Ismail: Is it not to be found out from Government records ?

Mr. A. Gopala Menon: It is extremely difficult to ascertain the conditions of 20,000 pupils who apply for fee concessions. But I must say that Government are trying to encourage Muhammedan education in other ways also. One of those means is the continuation of all the scholarships which have been granted to the Muslims. We are also granting some bonus to associations which encourage literacy among Muhammadans.

Mr. N. V. Chacko: May I know whether the Director of Public Instruction is prepared to give concessions to backward areas also ? (*Laughter.*)

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Mr. R. V. Thomas: May I know whether the anomaly referred to is with regard to the daughters of rich men also

Mr. A. Gopala Menon: I do not catch the gist of that question, Sir. The concession is granted on a uniform principle and it may have worked some hardship, but there is compensation in the additional advantages conferred on the more backward communities. The Government's idea is to bring up the more backward communities at least to the level of the other communities which have risen high in the matter of education. Sir, I can sympathise with the plea that the Muhammadans require encouragement in the matter of education. But Government wanted at this stage to give more concessions to more backward communities.

Mr. Kesavan Nair made mention of the payment of stipends to a certain class of teachers. The Government order of April 1934 clearly states that the teachers who were recruited before the first of April 1934 will be eligible for stipends.

Mr. K. R. Elankath: May I know whether there were any case of students in training who applied for stipends after 1934 to whom stipends were granted ?

Mr. A. Gopala Menon. Government are not aware.

Mr. K. R. Elankath: How many students have applied for vernacular higher training this year ?

Mr. A Gopala Menon: No application for stipends have been received. Selections are made on the recommendation of inspecting Officers and stipends are disbursed by them.

Mr. Nedumangad R. Kesavan Nair: May I know how many teachers who have put in more than 20 years of service and who were taken for training are now deprived of their stipends ?

Mr. A. Gopala Menon: Any teacher recruited before 1934 is eligible for stipend.

Mr. Nedumangad R. Kesavan Nair: Are they to be confirmed before 1934 ?

Mr. A. Gopala Menon: No, it is enough if they were appointed before 1934. These teachers are therefore eligible for stipends.

President: The Honourable Member will now conclude.

Mr. Nedumangad R. Kesavan Nair. May I know what is the qualification of one Mr. A. N. Satyanesan who is a member of the Text Book Committee ?

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Mr. A. Gopala Menon: He is a writer and author of several books.

Mr. Puthuppalli S. Krishna Pillai: Sir, I wish to point out that there can be only one vote on this matter. The House has only to grant it or refuse to grant it.

Mr. R. V. Thomas: Sir, there are two motions tabled by Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai.

Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai: ഫീസ് കുറയ്ക്കുക എന്നുള്ള കാര്യം തൽക്കാലം നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തുവാൻ സാധിക്കയില്ലെങ്കിലും അതേപ്പറ്റി ചിന്തിക്കാമെന്നും ഫീസ് ഫ്രീ മാസംകൊണ്ട് കൊടുത്താൽമതിയെന്നുള്ള വ്യവസ്ഥ ചെയ്യാമെന്നും, ഗയിം ഫീസ് ആഗസ്റ്റു മാസത്തിൽ ഈടാക്കുവാൻ ഏർപ്പാടുചെയ്യാമെന്നും, ഡയറക്ടർ അവർകൾ പറയുന്ന സ്ഥിതിക്കു ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ പ്രസ്സ് ചെയ്യുന്നില്ല.

The demand was put to the vote of the House and carried and the grant made.

DEMAND X—UNIVERSITY.

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan: Sir, I beg to move for a grant of 8 lakhs of rupees under Demand X—University.

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar: Sir, I support the demand. At the same time I may say that the grant is too low for the University as we are expecting very many things by the University. One and all of us should join together without party bias in seeing that the University scheme is brought to a successful termination. Sir, for this purpose we must concentrate our attention on the industrial side of the development of our State. Every house should have so to speak some small factory or workshop which should find out a living for the inmates thereof. I do not find any schemes in this direction in the University by which such home industries may be encouraged. Sir, this requires a huge amount.

Mr. K. R. Elankath: Is it the honourable member's view that during the next year a large number of factories should begin to work under the University ?

Mr. M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar: Sir, my view is that a few factories should be run by the University where the students may go and have a practical knowledge of the working of those factories. They might turn out to be electrical and mechanical engineers to the benefit of the general industrial improvement of the State.

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